

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

Americante Indias. Caverty's Lycom Theater Officel Historic banters & Bint's Garden Concert.

Another Ship Canal Joh.

The scheme of M. DE LESSEPS for conneeting the two oceans by a canal had bardly been brouched and put on the European market before a project for a canal across the peninsula of Florida was pressed with singular zeal. These two enterprises involve a couple of hundred millions of dollars, estimating in the loose way which the promoters have adopted. It is noticeable in both cases that they have scorned nice calculations, and treated millions as if they were to be picked up in the

streets or had for the mere asking.

A canal across the peninsula of Florida is by no means a new idea. It has never taken practical shape because the time was not supposed to have come when it might be treated as a commercial necessity. Undoubtedly such a means of communication would shorten the water route between the two great cities of New Orleans and New York nearly a thousand miles, and change materially the course of commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, both in its local aspects and in relation to Europe.

Whenever the conditions arise that make a ship canal through Florida tempting to capital and energy, that canal will be built. But the first steps will be to employ the foremost engineering skill, to determine the most practicable route, to estimate the cost with care, and the probable returns for an investment of the magnitude that will be required for so vast an undertaking.

The parties who have put themselves forward as the promoters of a scheme to build a canal across the peninsula, and who have advertised it largely and cheaply by despatches from Washington, present no matured plan which is entitled to claim the least confidence from the public. They deal In high sounding generalities, and tell us of mysterious French capitalists who are prebared to sustain the project, provided niways they can get what they modestly ask.

First, they want the right of way from Cedar Keys to the mouth of the St. John's River, covering a valuable tract of land a quarter of a mile wide on either side of the canal. Next, they want a gift of a million of acres, to be utilized in connection with the other land for colonizing Frenchmen and Germans. In the third place, they want to be exempt from taxation for a quarter of a century. These concessions are asked by a company already organized under the general laws of the State, but which has taken no steps to build the canal or to give earnest of an intention to do so.

The Legislature of Florida will not meet for two years, and the present endeavor is to induce the Governor to call a special session in order to oblige these disinterested patriots who are so anxious to advance the welfare of that State, and who, of course, have no axes of their own to grind. Like Col. SELLERS, they assure Gov. DREW and Senator Jones and all the other dignitaries of the State that "there's millions in it" for Florida, and for all the statesmen who will lend a helping hand to carry the job through.

If the Legislature should be called together, and grant these concessions, there would be the basis for a magnificent speculation, which might easily be floated on the Bourse at Paris by the aid of those " French capitalists." whose untold millions, we are informed, are anxiously waiting the chance to build this ship canal! The extraordinary hurry shown in this business, and the deaire to have the Legislature summoned upon one-sided statements, invest it with suspicion. At least two years of hard work and survey would be required to prepare a plan worthy of the thoughtful attention of the Legislature, and the proposition to discard that sort of preparation does not attract favor.

How Foreign Commerce is Checked.

Mr. Evarrs has exhibited extraordinary interest in protecting the officials charged with corruption, fraud, and plunder at the Shanghai Consulate. Owing to the tactics pursued by the defence of Mr. SEWARD in consuming time and procuring postponements, the House was prevented from getting a direct vote on his impeachment in the closing days of the last Congress. The evidence against him was crushing, and there could be no reasonable doubt what the decision must have ultimately been had he been brought to trial.

The subject was renewed by Mr. SPRINGER at the extra session, and is now before the Judiciary Committee. In this state of affairs, with the case still open and practically under investigation, Mr. Evants permits SEWARD to return to China with the tacit understanding that he will resign before the meeting of Congress and thus escape the punishment of his crimes. In Japan and in China the return of SEWARD to Pekin, with these grave charges still pending, is publicly condemned as a wanton offence to a friendly Government.

When SEWARD's confederate, O. B. BRAD-FORD, the Consular Clerk and Vice-Consul at Shanghai, was tried for a felony, convicted and imprisoned. Mr. Evarrs ordered him to the United States as a witness in the investigation of SEWARD, and thus defeated the regular course of justice. Recently he has permitted him to resign, in the face of the gravest accusations against him as a pub-He officer, without even the excuse that GRANT had when he accepted Belknap's resignation. In Bradford's case the trial at Shanghai and the testimony at Washington left no doubt concerning his guilt.

As if to round off this scandal, Mr. Evants not long ago transferred DAVID H. BAILEY from the Consulate at Hong Kong to that at Shanghai, knowing him to be a special friend of Seward's and a member of the Consular Ring in the East. BAILEY could be relied on to shut the gates down on any further exposures of the rottenness and rascallty at Shanghai, and he gave proof of deserving this confidence by removing from the Consulate two clerks who had been summoned as witnesses and were constrained to testify to criminating facts within their personal and official knowledge in support of the charges against SEWARD

and BRADFORD. Soon after Col. Mosny took possession of the Hong Kong Consulate he discovered that practices had been common there similar to those at Shanghal. He reported BAILEY to the department as having appropriated to his personal use fees amount ing to many thousands of dollars, and added that first and last among the incumbents of the office a quarter of a million had been stolen within a comparatively short space of time. Mr. Evants pigeonholed this report, and BAILEY still flourishes as

world by means of the consular system. But his circulars have failed to bring back returns, or to excite any interest. In China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, the Morocco States, and elsewhere the Consuls are invested with extraor linary powers, and often abuse them shamefully. Many of them have brought disgrace on the American name, and, instead of promoting commerce, their conduct has alienated good will and diverted trade in other directions.

While jobbers, speculators, and plunderers are retained in office or protected in malfeasance, no improvement can be expected. Mr. Evakus has done great injury by extending the shield of the department over Consuls who should have been made an example of, and without waiting for an inquiry by Congress. And since he has forced action there, by a culpable neglect or compromise of duty, he will doubtless be required to explain next winter why he has passed over n silence the charges affecting BAILEY, made formally by his successor in office, and why he allows him to hold the impor-tant Consulate at Shanghai, which has for two years past been a stench in the public

Send Parker to Russia.

Mr. JOHN SHRRMAN once urged the appointment of Aliunde Jor BRADLEY's son to an office, on the high civil service reform ground that the appointment would be sgreeable to that august personage. It is now proposed to make Cortlandt Parker Minister to Russia, and, of course, for the

same reason. His would be a fit selection by a Fraudulent Administration; he would represent it perfectly. He was JOE BRAD-LEY'S law partner, and it was behind doors in his back office at Newark that the fraudulent and collusive proceedings were had, as in and for the West District of Texas, which resulted in sweeping all the vast property of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company into the hands of the Texas and Pacific, for the benefit and behoof of JOHN A. C. GRAY, THOMAS A. Scorr, and the rest, who have been ever since besieging Congress for a subsidy

twice as large as would build the road. Mr. PARKER was the counsel who engineered this remarkable operation, and was employed because he had been Judge BRAD-LEY's partner and was able to manage him in the interest of the conspirators. His correspondence with some of the parties, in which he discloses his methods with BRAD-LEY, is one of the richest mines of the kind ever uncovered. It was about that time that the Texas-Pacific Railroad became a full partner with the Pennsylvania Railroad in the ownership of the soul and body of JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, then recently appointed by GRANT, at the instance of one of these corporations, for the purpose of reversing the legal-tender decision. Of course, they used his vote to suit themselves on the Electoral Commission.

By all means let PARKER be sent to Russia. It would please BRADLEY-in fact, it would tickle him-and that will be reason enough for the Fraudulent Administration. The European bondholders of the Memphis and El Paso who were swindled out of their property by that curious judicial performance in his back office over at Newark, will be glad to see him. The fame of his achievements long since preceded him beyond His name is a household word in France, where BOILEAU died in prison, FRE-MONT was sentenced to the hulks, the head of the little syndicate committed suicide, and \$5,000,000 in gold, belonging to shopkeepers and artisans and peasants, were sunk forever when JOE BRADLEY signed that cruel order in PARKER's back office in New-

The Rev. Mr. Murray's Troubles.

The Rev. Mr. MURRAY has been heard rom. He is indignant at the ugly stories which have been set affoat about him. As soon as he can finish his business in San Francisco, he is coming back to straighten things out. This is likely to be a work of time, if his finances are in such a snari as represented. As to the rumors of graver ntanglements, these have yet to be substantiated.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries have thought it incumbent on them to improve the occasion. The favorite "lesson" appears to be that a preacher who hunts, fishes, drives fast horses in preference to slow ones, and tries to make money outside of his sanctuary salary, is on the high road to perdition.

We don't see it. Hundreds of popular American preachers are as fond of hunting and fishing as Mr. MURRAY ever was, and very nearly as good judges and ardent lovers of fine horseflesh. They don't own stock farms as he did, but, if they were put upon oath, we suspect a good many of them would admit that they would like to. As to Mr. MURRAY'S socular money-making enterprises, any censure inflicted upon him on that score smites a majority of his clerical orethren. There are unfortunate preachers who never have any money to invest, and there are unworldly preachers who, having a few hundreds or a few thousands ahead bestow it upon church work and charities; but these are the exceptions. Buckboard wagons are no more sinful in themselves than bank stock, or corner lots, or even

manuscript lectures on the Holy Land. Provided that Mr. MURRAY'S wagons were of good, honest workmanship, that he sold them at a fair price, and that he felt he could be of more use to his fellow men by adding the avocation of wagon-making to that of sermon-making, the Boston parson's business venture does not seem to deserve the harsh criticism it has called forth. If he has bankrupted himself in purse, that does not necessarily prove anything more than that he is not so good a business man as he fancled himself.

That he is a bankrupt in character has not yet been conclusively shown.

Gen. Hancock and Mrs. Surratt.

THE NEW YORK SUN, in its reference to available Presidential candidates has more than once men-tioned the name of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock—a name acceptable on more than one account to every loyal recuin the United States. What, however, does Tur Sex mean by the reference to the hanging of Mrs. Sca-karr in connection with the mention of Gen. Hascock? Was Gen. Hascock a member of the court that tried and condemned Mrs. Sugnarr? Was he the person who evised and approved the sentence pronounced against serf. Did he hang her? Will Tax SCS please explain in what way the punishment inflicted upon the woman should ervate prejudice against Gen Hancock in the nind of any person! For ourselves we see in Gen. Hasock's career proof that he possesses the highest qualities f the soldier. We look upon those of his writings which lave a bearing upon national questions and find the refect subordination of the military to the civil power and the soundest of Democratic principles. Should the Democratic National Convention select him as the party's standard bearer next year, we feel assured that he would be as acceptable to the South for his justice and moderaion as to the North for his loyalty and statesmanlike

Will THE SUN explain? We copy the above from the Buffalo the worthy successor of Seward at Shanghal.

Mr. Evarts has taken credit to himself for efforts to extend our commerce over the against him on account of his name being

associated with the execution of Mrs. SURBATT. Gen. HANCOCK's nomination would be per-

ectly satisfactory to us. What does the Courier say to SANFORD E. CHURCH for President?

The Maryland Democrats denounce the Fraud of 1877 as "a crime against a whole people." That is the true view to take of it. It ess the American people-not merely Mr. TILDEN. Mr. HENDRICKS, and the Democratic party-against whom that crime was plotted and executed. And it was a crime not only against the Americans of to-day but against their children and their children's children. These who planned it, those who aided in carrying it out, those who benefited by it, should be held in everlasting infamy.

This is not a good year for the Memphis doctors to be airing their professional bickerings and jealousies. There will be plenty of time to quarrel with one another after the frosts ome. Until then they should give their undivided attention to the yellow fever.

If the Bankers' Convention has not been successfully appeared to the Sherman boom, it s not the fault of Mr. Comptroller Knox.

According to the Post, M. Gamon, a "dis tinguished French engineer," is at present in this country consulting with Mr. T. A. EDIBON and Capt, James B. Eans about a project for g the island of Newfoundland up into pieces and therewith building a causeway across the Atlantic to Ireland. The proposition is full of the liveliest kind of interest; and there is a certain propitious quality in McGamon's name, and in the association with it of that of Capt. Eaps, that inclines us to regard the cheme with mingled caution and enthusiasm

Congressman RUTTERWORTE'S case doe not improve as the inquiry into his election adrances. It seems that to many persons who had hitherto voted for Democrats he paid sums rarying from three to ten dollars "to work for him" on election day, and that the only work they did was to vote for him. One patriot who represented the "Independent" Club demanded and was paid twenty-five dollars for working." the money being distributed among the members. He testified, with frankness I would not have voted for BUTTERWORTH If had received no money." Yet Mr. BUTTER WORTH insists that money was not used for the ourchase of votes.

It has passed into a proverb that it takes two to make a quarrel, and a reasonable inference, therefore, would be that no smaller number is required to make a peace. Such, how ever, is not the theory on which Sir GARNET WOLSELEY is proceeding in Zululand. He would have it understood that, in lofty Casan fashion. he came, saw, and overcame; and, with his dusky adversary still at large, surrounded by warriors, the British General assumes peace as substantially accomplished, and proceeds to send home a part of his forces.

The President of the Park Department has relieved his mind. He denies that the parks are in as bad a way as has been represented It is very easy to raise a howl, he says, but in point of fact the Commissioners have done the best they could with the money at their disposal. If they had been allowed to use their own discretion in spending this money they could have done still better; but their hands have been tied by the Board of Apportionment which has undertaken to designate just what sums shall be used for particular purposes. They would have mended the walks in the City Hall Park long ago, if they hadn't had to wait for the action of the Board and then wait for bids. Why have they taken so many benches out of the City Hall Park? Simply because Judges and others complained that the benches attracted tramps. Of course it is hard on tired mothers and children; Mr. Wennan feels for them; but what can be do? In his judgment it is unjust for people to find fault with the Park commissioners for the shortcomings of the Board of Apportionment.

Has victory turned HANLAN'S head Time was when he gladly rowed in races for a purse of one thousand dollars; but now his backers demand that ten thousand be made the prize for which he will enter at Saratoga against Countrier. Desirable as may be a meeting between these, the best two oarsmen in America, the sum is a large one to raise. The Saratoga folks know whether they can afford to pay it for the sake of attracting the thousands that most certainly would gather to see the race. Nevertheless, there is clearly a desire on the part of the public that the men be brought together once more for a trial of strength and skill. Many believe that Countold the race of last October at Lachine, and that he is the better oarsman. At all events be gave Hanlan barder work than the champion experienced in defeating Elliott, and he is the only man on this side of the water, and possibly in the world, who is considered as able to defeat him. Perhaps the Saratoga hotel keepers and railroad men will raise the money, that the men may once again test their merits.

The Next Governor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me. is a soldier who served under Gen. Smith, to enter my numble protest against Gov. Robinson's ruling. If I were in New York next election, and he ran for Governor, I would kick for the first time. Robinson is no Democrat. and if John Kelly doesn't go against him the soldier

Nominate Gen. Smith for Governor ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7. A CEIPPLED VETBEAN

An Alarmed Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Roiblican of pure grit; that covers all. I was a soldier under Lincoln, and am not willing to lose the glory of which I am so proud. But experience is a hard master. Since I have been in the field of politics I have noticed that the so-called Republican party of these days has been pully of various breaches of trust of which I am heartly ashamed, and that the whole labric is tainted, more or less, with dishimor. Now I am somewhat or a public man, and I wish to exact my influence and security at the commer clerion, to straighten up what otherwise would be the lost cause. I want to pluck the good from the bad; to instead our resources, to rest on our oars; to husy up our ship of state that our departed Lincoin streve se hard to keep affort.

NEWARN, Aug. 7. since I have been in the field of politics I have noticed

Tilden and Hendricks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am an independent Republican and voted for Tilden and Hendricks at the last election fand I will vote for them Hendricks at the last opening and a sin again, no matter whether they are nominated by the Democrate or not, as I believe they were elected by the below. If the Benneratin party want is beload on the shell let them dare go been on the man, who, in spite of all the Betarning Beard frauds, brought them within one clectoral vote of victory. BROOKLES, Aug. 8

Mr. Potter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Dem TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Democratic press scherally seems to favor the renomination of the present State officers for this year stream, with the exception of the Identenant Governor, and in his stead the Hon. Carrason S. Potter. It is believed that the people of the Westchester Concress District prefer to reserve time for their Representative in Congress in 1880, perfectly willing to await more exalted honors for him at the hands of the next Lengthaure, or by the suffraces of the head to are not been suffraced of the State at large in 1882. He is required in the next Congress in any event.

MANABONES, Aug. 8.

Internal Revenue Figures.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-There are four Internal Revence Collection Districts in and near New York lity, the First, Second, and Third Districts of New York racing New York city, Brooklyn, and Long Island embracing New York city, Brooklyn, and Long Island, and the Firth District of New Jersey, embracing Jersey City and the northern counties of New Jersey. The total collections of these four districts for the facal year and ing Jame 30, 1879, were \$44,078 to less than the total collections of those districts in the fixed year ending June \$9, 1878. The total cost of the revenue offices in the four districts in the fixed year ending June \$9, 1878. The total cost of the revenue offices in the four districts named was \$2,463 less in 1876 than in 1678.

The Last of Hayer's Civil Service Reform. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The various Republic can State Associations that were distanded soon after Hayes's civil service order was issued are now taking

steps to reorganize, and the Iowa State Association has already done so. It is understood by members of these associations that Hayes will not object to their reorgani-Mr. Woodford's Cases. United States District Attorney Woodford had

THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN CON-FENTION.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 8 .- The Republican leaders seem to feel no doubt that their ticket will be elected in the fall. Of course this makes all the aspirants for office eager to get a place on it. It looks as if the Saratoga Convention would embody an unusual amount of talent, both for debating and for managing. Senator Conkling will pretty certainly be a delegate, Mr. Wheeler will come down from Malone if it is only to prove to the incredulous that he still lives. Mr. Cowdin, the personal representative of Mr. Evarts, will come up from Chappagua to make a speech in favor of nominating Judge Robertson for Governor. Mr. George William Curtis will attend, provided he can get the preliminary endorsement of the Staten Island primaries. Mr. Speaker Alvord will put in an appearance for the Salt Springs of Opondaga if Mr. Hiscock who wants to head the ticket, feels sure that he

ean trust him out of sight, Rumor says that Mr. Pomeroy of Auburn will be on the spot to look after his interests in person, while others assert that the confidential custodian of his canvass will be William B. Woodin. Of course the Hon, Warner Miller the member of Congress from Herkimer, will be on hand to tell precisely what Mr. Sloan will do or will not do about going on the ticket either for Lieutenant-Governor or Comptroller. The bellef is widespread that he can take whichever place he chooses, and the report gains currency

that he will accept the former, Gov. Fenton will surely be at the Springs during the sittings of the Convention, though not as a delegate. On such occasions the Chautaugua Sachem, whether arrayed in war pain or smoking the calumet of peace, usually prefers to play the rôle of an outside adviser of his tribe. By the by, it is among the puzzling problems of the campaign for the Governor ship that some of Mr. Cornell's most gealous supporters are found in the ranks of Senato Penton's warmest friends. The other day when Mr. Sherman passed through New York city on his way to Maine, Mr. Fenton ran down from Jamestown to confer with him. It was only a flying visit to the metropolis, for he was absent from home hardly more than forty-eigh

Mr. Starin, the wealthy member of Congress from the Montgomery District, who has great skill in navigating tugboats and organizing political clubs, is getting up quite a lively can vass for the gubernatorial nomination along the Mohawk and its tributaries. The knowing ones say that at the pinch of the contest in the Convention all of Starin's delegates will go ove: to Robertson. But other equally knowing one insist that in that precise emergency all of Rob ertson's delegates will go over to Starin. Then too, the not less wise supporters of Pomeron and Hiscock severally affect to feel absolutely certain that when the deadlock arrives their favorite will gulp down every Bobertson and Starin delegate at a single swallow.

In spite of these foreshadowed combinations

would be rather amusing if it should come to pass that there is no deadlock in the Convention in regard to the nominees for Governo and Lieutenant-Governor.

DO POLICEMEN RUN IN DEBT?

Card from Mr. Wheeler's Predec the Police Furnishing Busine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : THE un of Aug. 1 contains a report of a conversa tion between Police Commissioner Wheeler and a reporter, Mr. Wheeler is reported to have said:
In the first place I want to say that the article in the
Prises about my making money out of the Equipment
Bureau, and the man and the said of the Equipment
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I shall not characterize this statement as Mr. Wheeler did the article in the Times. But more faisehoods could not, it seems to me, be crowded nto the same space.

In the first place, it was a rule that cloth must not be sold on credit. This rule was so closely followed that in the ten and a half years that I had charge of that department, there never was time, long or short, that \$50 was due me for doth. At the time or soon after I was detailed cloth. At the time or soon after I was detailed to take charge of the cloth or furnishing department, a cloth merchant and a merchant tailor were invited to meet the Commissioners and aid them in fixing a price over the cost, in order that no injustice should be done to the men who had to pay for it, and at the same time protect the department from loss in cutting it up, damages, &c., and provide a reasonable compensation for the responsibility of managing the business of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a week.

azing the business of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a week.

But policemen require for an outfit something besides cloth, viz. caps, belts, buttons, rubber goods, &c. I was required to keep on hand all they needed. For these goods a credit was given when the officer needed it and the circumstances seemed to justify it, but with the understanding that he must pay for it out of the first payment of his salary. But he did not always do it, and sometimes policemen got booke, and yet in debt for police goods. In such cases I used to "bother," by direction of Commissioners, the treasurer's clerk to collect the bill. And to get rid of this "trouble" and "bother," says Mr. Wheeler, was the reason flaymond was removed. But precisely the same plan was continued, and extended so that Mr. Wheeler, under his improved system, was "bothered" to collect the bill not only from broken policemen but all who wanted credit, and not alone for caps and buttons, but for cloth as well.

There were a good many changes in the Board

as well.

There were a good many changes in the Board of Police Commissioners during the ten and a half years I had charge of the cloth department. The new Commissioner would give all the various departments an examination, and subsections as hat hourstrious departments an examination, and subsequently make such suggestions as he thought—
if he had any to make—would add to its efficiency and improvement. And, fortunately for
the good of the department and of the public
that pays for it, no scheming political bankrupt, no ten-cents-on-the-dollar man, had a
zent in the Board until the advent of D. C.
Wheeler.

New Canaan, Cong. Aug 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "C. L. A." very much mistaken if he thinks it is necessary for erson holding retunding certificates, and desirous of arying their converted into four per ceut bonds, to go personally to Washington to have them converted. "C. A." could have sent the certificates be had by express to the Treasurer of the United States for, say, twenty pents, or by registered latter for thirteen cents. I sent shart had for express, and in due time received my pond and interest. The Sec. St. "C. I. A." be a without Them. bond and interest.

To THE EDITION OF THE SEN-SET "C. L. A." has neither to ride not to traine to Washington, D. C. If he is old enough to write letters he ought to know that the certain of the control of the control of the training of the control of the training of the control of the training of the control of the cont

An Example to be Followed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On my vay from Concy Island on Westnesday evening a circumance occurred that should receive some public notice was one of some 2,000 passengers on the Grand Republi dealy the Rossedale shot out from the point of toney bianch, and followed us until we got above the Narrows, and then turned out to pass us. She appeared to set into the followed property of the Republic stew any throatment before the officers of the Republic stew any throatment property any party appear when with every revolution. The writer was in the immediate vicinity of the entire group, when a gentleman not in emiror, but every instant and let the Rossedale got, remarking that their steam and let the Rossedale got, remarking that their should be 'no racing on that book!' Consequently out that he has a man the whire near the lack, and the Rossedale made the wharf near the Battery first, but all danger of racing was averted, and entire confidence established in the mind of at least one Passinger.

Coney Island's Refuse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With derence to the sewage of Coney Island, allow me to largest the adoption of the dry earth system. It is now pensive in such a locality, effective, and can be easi, carried out. The hole proprietors say the farmers in move gardene carrie every thorning, and pay for the creating. Other objectionable matters might, i magnic be last as clashy get rid of.

Query by a Nervous Passenger. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Car

nothing be done to stop the overcrowding of the boats at Fort Lee on the return trip to New York? Thave often been in crowded places, such as Concy Island and Book away, but Fort Low beats snything lever saw, and for public safety Islands this thing out it to be storped. A. F. Boktrokki.

From the fronts Print.

Fall River presents a noble spectacle of justice today, with three straking spinters under a rest for "combining to distry the perce," and a decanting unit treasurer at large and arranging to have his friends hush as the case.

RUNNING FOR CONGRESS. What It Cost Gen. Banning in Cincinnati to

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8 .- At the Congressional investigation to-day Gen. Banning was examined. He testified as follows: "When I was first nominated for Congress against Mr. Hayes, I was assessed and I paid \$500. In the campuign against Mr. Stevenson the assessment was \$800. In the compaign against Matthews It was \$1,000. ln the compaign against Matthews it was \$1.000. Besides this, I spent money around sale ons, for bands and for political mostlings. I hired men to hold tickets, and in various ways have paid men to work for me. Republicans have worked for me and seen to work for me. Republicans have worked for me and seen to make the capability of the

FINDING A DEFICIENCY.

The Result of an Examination of the Late Pire

The Commissioners of Fire and Buildings in Brookiyn have found a deficiency, amounting to \$2,200, in the accounts of the late David Williams. President of that department, and yesterday the Secretary sent a notice to this effect to the heirs of Mr. Williams, with the request that the amount be made good. After President Williams's death. Commissioners Gailagher and Ryan, the remaining Commissioners, directed the accountant of the department to make an examination of the President accounts. He reported that there was a deficiency in the account for badges, buttons, and other articles which were furnished to the members of the Separtment. The money for these different items had been duly received by the chief clerk of the department, who passed it over to President Williams taking his receipt for the same. Mr. Williams failed to deposit all the money with the City Treasurer.

Mr. Williams was under ample bonds to cover all deficiency. It is believed that, owing to the period of ill health which preceded his death, he neglected to attend to the matter, and that the sum will be paid in, either by his heirs or bondsmen. He left very little property, and, so far, no will has been offered for probate. Williams, President of that department, and

A Letter from the Dominican Consul.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For some time the press of this city has been giving reports respecting the trouble between Spain and San Domingo, and yesterday the Ecening Telegram gave some private information re-ceived in this city, which sets forth that "should Spain bombard, as she threatens to do, the capital of San Domingo," the Dominican Government will issue letters of marque for vessels to prey on Spanish shipping.

I am not aware that Spain has made any di-rect threat to the Dominican Government, nor have I learned that any Spanish squadron is expected at San Domingo; but, regarding the etters of marque, the Dominican republic hav-

ing no marine torces, its Constitution author-izes the Executive to issue letters of marque in case of war with any other nation.

I have not begun to buy arms and ammuni-tion, as is reported; since the election and in-auguration of Gen Cesáres Guillermo as Presi-dent, his Government has been regularly buy-ing arms and ammunition merely to equip the army.

army.

The cause of the dispute between the two nations has been more or less misrepresented. The facts are simply these: About six months are, on the arrival of the regular Spanish mail steamer at Porto Plata, correspondence was sinded stating that there were on board two Dominican Generals, members of the Baez party, who, according to the correspondence, were going upon the Dominican frontier to start a revolution against the existing Government. The authorities of Porto Plata interviewed the Spanish Consul, asking him to give the necessary orders for the surrender of the said Generals, which the Captain did, following the instructions of his Consul, protesting at the same time against him and not against the Dominican Government. It is as well to say here that in making his Custom House entry at Porto Plata, the Captain did not mention either in the bill of health or in the passeng er list, the presence on board of the two Generals. As everybody knows, these were court martialed and shot.

My Gevernment has done nothing against The cause of the dispute between the two na-

As everybody knows, these were court martialed and shot.

My Government has done nothing against Spain, nor has it been the habit of the Dominican republic to disregard the law of nations. In all the international questions it has had, it always has behaved with moderation and dignity. In this present trouble with Spain (which my Government has in no way occasioned), President Guillermo and his Cabinet will sustain themselves at the height of their dignity.

The Dominican republic has been misrepresented. President Guillermo and his Cabinet will subtain themselves at the height of their dignity.

The Dominican republic has been misrepresented, and, on account of our political commotions in this country and in Europe, it is generally believed the foreign residents there
and their properties are not respected. Now,
this is a great injustice; never has a foreigner suffered any inconvenience, or his
property either, by any Government or
revolutions; these are purely political.

The country is now emporing perfect tranquility
and foreigners are every day flowing into the
republic, and with the franchises that the Government has given in favor of all agricultural
establishments, large sugar, coffee and other
plantations are rising up. The Government
has saked of Congress authority to propose to
the United States a treaty of reciprocity, and
the Dominican press has been for some time,
and is yet, discussing and elucidating that
question. The Dominican republic has no
doubt entered into an era of happiness and
peace.

I hope yon will have the kindness to insert
this letter in your valuable paper and oblige

Your obedient servant, H. Billing.

peace.
I hope you will have the kindness to insert this letter in your valuable paper and oblige Your obedient servant, H. BILLINI, New York, Aug. 8. Dominican Consul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We, as members of the Unique Tug of War Team, do hereby challenge any team of four men to pull us for the chamitonship, best two out of three tugs, providing each name's weight does not exceed 125 pounds. The match to take place in this city. We hope that we may hear from some amateur athletic value in New York of Brooklyn. All challenges may be sell to any of the undersigned at 607 West Porty-lifts street. All challenges may be some to GGT West Forty-dich street.

GGT West Forty-dich street.

Capt W. McMann,

Ess. McLacontis,

Thos. Kritinian.

The Paddle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I enclose nextract from a letter. Can you give it space in Tueiest very respectfully, Langa Gilbert.
New Your Aug 7. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

New York, Aug. 7.
Mas Lives Gilliert Your letter in Tax Sun concernating distollers upon of the paddle bas been read with interest by thousands. I sam a European travelling in theirca, and have visual many lands. I have seen attractities in different forms. Nothing in free America ver moved me like the circumstities of prisod life abely brought to notice. Take of kinesia. I have in period the prison-minary of them—three, and am expand of the Free. nd of the Free.

set very effort be made to remove these wretches
to use the poddle at Sing Sing. They make men
atts, and are the cutter cause of the prisons being so
ed. If money is required for your cause, it will be
thosming.

What is She Among so Many ! From the Louisville One ier Journal.

Daviess County has twenty-two distilleries

[Sune, with Variations, by John Sherman Of all the States for candidates

There's never one like O-hi-O: At beat of drum our statesmen come To take the offices, you know. Our gentle Hayes well knows their way And at his triendly call they flock.

That he may fill, at his sweet will, All pastures with Ohio stock. Republicans still claim the chance

To name the nation's President, And all out there united swear On me they dote, for me they vote, They all are trained in Sperman's school

And only ask the easy task Or keeping up Ohio rule. I mend my fence and show my sense By suiting what I have to say To time and place, with change of face That sometimes proves a give away. For Jimmy Blaine, way down in Maine,

To swap his kitten for my pup. Mon's schemes, they say, gang attacky

I mixed the simution up,

Shorid Ohi O for Ewing go. Some other hand the pet may get.

Though Grant may been and Conkline gives The sun of Sherman still must show With patronage I had the age,
And hope to binff them all, but yet.

THE CASE OF GEN. SMITH.

The Posttion of the Press and the People of the City and the State.

From the Tribune. The Mayor has now chosen to succeed the President of the Board-the official head of the police force of this city-a young man who, up to the opening of the present year, had held no official position whatever, and who, since that

to the opening of the present year, had held no official position whatever, and who, since that time, has been merely the Mayor's private secretary. But meanwhile the average citizen will feel that his interests have been sacrificed to those of Mr. Tiden, and that Mr. Coper's private secretary has been put into this place because the Mayor and Mr. Tiden wanted a clerk there—not a Police Con missioner.

This is very short-sight d politics. The whole apparatus of intrigue is naked—seen of all men. The men who are leading this movement do not take oven the criticary presentions of "practical politicians" for the concesiment of their real purposes. They say frankly that they "want' the inspectors of election. To make sure that they run no risk of isiling to get them, they place in the Police Beard two young gentlemen who will do anything, there is every reason to believe, that Mr. Tilden tells them to do.

They publice annot be deceived about this matter; the Governor, and the Mayor, and the invisible Mr. Tilden leave no room for misunderstanding. A crisis occurs in the Police Board. One of the Mayor's clerks betakes himself to Albany. Charges against a Police Commissioner, which have lain dormant since last April, are taken up and acted upon; the Commissioner has no means of knowing that he has pocket. This is kept secret until the hour for action has arrived, and the Mayor's clerk, who has scarcely got his breath, starts back to this city with the notice of removal in his pocket. This is kept secret until the hour for action has arrived, and the Mayor's private secretary has been sworn into office in his place. This is political campaigning of the baldest sort—not a glance is given to the burdens of the taxpayers, not a thought is wasted on the necessities of good government. It is impossible that the people should not be filled with disgust, and, in due time, record their condemnation of such practices.

Pres the Herakt.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The anticipations

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.-The anticipations aroused by the Governor's promise to explain his position on the New York Police Commissioners' cases have not been satisfied by the document sent to the Herald Wednesday night. The facts set forth in that paper have not startled any one here, and much disappointment is expressed at the failure to give even a glimpse at the true inwardness of the affair. One subject on which light is sought with most engerness is the removal of Gen. Smith. The grounds given by his Excellency for removing Messrs. Nichols and Erhardt cover Gen. Smith's case, but no explanation is given of why action was postponed until Mayor Cooper was ready to put his clerk, Mr. Morrison, in the General's place. The interest in Gen. Smith's case, I find, is far greater than that felt in either of the others not so much on account of the peculiar features which surround it as on account of the General's personal popularity in this part of the state. His record in 1862 and 1833 is still fresh in the minds of the people here, and they feel a keen interest in all things concerning him. I was told to-day by a man whose word is to be relied on that throughout the State the same good opinion is held of Gen. Smith. It is intimated that if the Governor were to tell the resisons why he did not act earlier it would be found that Gen. Smith was regarded as too popular a man outside the limits of New York city to be displaced by the same summary methods applied to local politicians. Be this as it may, I have seen many strong Tilden and Robinson men to-day who are open in reprobation of the removal of Gen. Smith. Some state the grounds already given as reason for their dissatisfaction, others regard it as a most impolitic move, and declare that in such a critical party crisis as the present it is suicidal. The Governor seems to think otherwise, however. As to whether current opinions are correct concerning the wby and wheerefore of the postponement of the Smith removal to this late day. I cannot say, for the Governor, who alone can tell, refuses to talk on th aroused by the Governor's promise to explain his position on the New York Police Commis-

From the Buffalo Commercial.

tell, refuses to talk on the subject.

From the Buffale Commercial.

The last ray of pretence has now been thrown off by Gov. Robinson, who has, in the words of the Blochester Union, a paper edited by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, "prostituted the powers of the Executive office to the base uses of a faction."

The motive of the interference is perfectly evident. It has nothing whatever to do with the merits or faults of Gen. Smith as a Commissioner, or he would have been removed long ago. The Governor only came to the rescue when it was found that the courts had blocked the removal of Mr. Wheeler.

"Is it any wonder," asks the Bochester Union, that the regular Democracy of the city of New York declare that they cannot support for the office of Governor a man who thus makes use of the power of that office to strike down their chosen men in local office and destroy their local organization?" As the "regular Democracy" of New York are only human, like other people, it would be strange if they could support Robinson. But it would be much stranger if the people of New York State, by any possibility, should be induced to redect Mr. Robinson to an office he has so scandalously "prostituted to the base uses of faction."

From the Bichester Union and Advertiser.

From the Rochester Union and Advertise Edited by the Chairman of the Democratic State Com-mittee.)

So far we have not seen a single journal of any character that gives approval to the action of Gov. Robinson. It is a most lamentable spectacle to see the powers of government thus prostituted to the use of faction. It is bad enough when acting upon the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," the representatives of a party coming into power use that power to turn men of the opposite party out of office, and put in their own friends. Even that practice is con-

reflection would be a suicidal act.

tion in the city of New Fork, his nomination for redicction would be a suicidal act.

From the Troy Tisses.

If Gen, Smith had done anything to merit dismissal, the order should have been given by the Governor mouths ago; but the threat of removal was held in suspension over his head in the hope that he would abandon his independent way of thought and action and execute the wishes of the conspirators.

There never was anything more despleable, treacherous, and rascally in politics than the course pursued by Tilden, Robinson, and Cooper in the matter of these police removals. The whole conspiracy is an assault upon the freedom of elections, and unless it is defeated by the courts, or rebuised and thwarted by the people themselves rising in irresistible rebellion against such fraud and injustice as have been partially accomplished and are still further contemplated, there is an end to honest government in the State.

Charges were made against Smith at the same time and of the same nature as against Nichols, who was removed. Smith was permitted to say. Now, when Wheeler sticks Smith must go and a Tilden man must take his place.

The Geograph has ready himself lighle to the

The Governor has made himself liable to the very same charge on which he removed Gen. Smith—neglect of efficial daty. If Gen. Smith was guilty and deserved to be removed there is no excuse for the long delay, and the Governor has shown his neglect of official duty in not active out the tenants scope. ng on the papers sooner.

From the Bigliob Express.

The perfectly truthful and uncolored history of the transaction shows the Governor's action to be a scandalous prestitution of public powers to factional political ends. It is such as would disgrace any high official, but it is especially disgraceful to a Governor who professes to have a monomory of all the old fashioned Roman virtues which have descended to this degenerate age. From the Albeing Josephil.

The plot has no disguise; the clumsiness of its execution betrayed it at every step; it is as open and transparent as it is audacious and unscrupulous. It exposes at every stage the desperate needs and purposes of these conspirators. But the most painful feature of the whole proceeding is its disclosure of the utter, subscribed proceding is its disclosure of the utter, subscribed prostitution of the executive nuthority of the State to these plots, even in their most indecent haste. Unhapply it is written too plainly in the order of the transactions, and it is a most humiliating spectacle for every citizen of New York.

From the Limiter Intelligence. From the Lonesseter Intelligencer.

The sudden action that has been taken in the matter results from the open opposition of Tammany to Gov. Robinson, in untripation of Watch it is important to investorized of the Poince Board who appoint the inspectors of closures for New York city. The whole business is a diagraceful and dangerous one for the Democracy. They seem to be all working to the one common end of losing the State this fall, in which event no Democratic National Convention is going to pay head to New Yorks choice for President. A party that cannot manage its own business will not be allowed to keep house for the active national organization.

Cramps, colle choice a morbus, som stemach, dan

Craums, colle, chidera morbus, our stomach, during the analysement of the control of the distribution of the forward of the forward, quiet the stomach, and rest restricted the forward of many affections of the forward of many affections of the best city, for a family remote for many affections of the forward of the forward of the forward of the common manufact it is consigning presented.

-It is proposed to convert Manchester, England, into a scaport for the largest steamers at cost of \$10,000,000

-Shelly shot at Dougherty, at Rye, Ind. and bit a day. Theo, with like marksmanship, Dough erty shot at Shelly and hit a horse

Extraordinary precautions were again

taken when the Queen of England last went to Chisch-hurst. Threats of violence had been made.

—Nathaniel Cooke, one of the founders of

the London Graphic, is dead. He was formerly a partner of Mr. Ingram of the Historical London News. -President Grevy is as fend of sport as MacMation, and intends to rent a part of Sambouther

torest. His daughter is his sporting companion -A Western paper says of the loss of a vessel: "The Captain swam ashore, so did the chamber, maid; she was insured for \$15,000, and loaded with iron." —Several blocks of stone from the old eathedral at Surton, England, have been sent to the Rev. Positips Brooks of Boston, Mass., and will be placed

.The girls' base ball club is making a lively tour of New England. The spectators tense ti samercifully, sometimes trip them up as they run, and even seize and kiss them. -At Prague, the height of Private

Pranck's cravat so exasperated Lient. Wondraces that he tere it off and struck the man a blow, destroying one eye. The Lieutemant is under arrest. -A Polish peasant woman at Mankowe

young, handsome, and with a fine voice, has established a new sect and chosen twelve apostles to preach abousence from wine, ment, and marriage -A hole cut in the boot of an Ohio farmer

made it fit easier, but it also gave an opportunity to a copperhead snake that he stepped upon in his barn. He was bitten upon the exposed spot and killed. -A part of the consumptive hospital at Brompton, London, is called the Nightingale Wing, hav-ing been built from the proceeds of a concert by Jenny Lind. A new wing has just been added on the site of To

-Of the three greatest helresses in England of late years, Baroness Coutts is unmarried, and the others-Viscountess Holmestale, heiress of the last Lord others—viscountees from the Loyd Lindsay, only child of Lord Overstone—are childless.

—The Kronstadt News reports that during

he naval exercises a pyroxiline submarine mine was exploded, when six Russian mariners approached it is a boat. The boat and the men were instantly turn to places, and, except the mutilated body of a mariner, not a frag-ment of the victims could be found. -Some of the victims of the Glasgow Bank

swindle pine and die, and the papers occasionally refe to those who have gone to an untimely grave. It Cat well of Inverness was a year ago worth \$550,00. He thirty shares in the bank made him pennions at 70 years of age, and he was lately found dead in his bad. -Two young women were protesting to a Hartford court their desire to reform. Their lawyer terned to them, and said in a whisper auditie to

Garnat reporter: "Stop your noise, and ship in your tears." Then the prisoners lifted up a loud wall the heart of the Justice was overcome, and he let them ro. -It is said that among the merchants spending the summer at Nahant, Mass., wholesalers never associate with retailers, and this nowritten law is carried so far that a certain retail merchant and his am ily are not welcomed into the circle in which his son, a wholesaler, moves, notwith standing the father mentales the money with which the son carries on business.

-The following was a recent programme at the London Lyceum Theatre: The first act of "Rich ard III.," with Irving as Recent; the fourth act of "Richelieu," with Irving as the Cardons, the foorth act of "Charles L," with Trying as Charles; the third act of "Louis XI.," with Irving as Louis, the third act of "Ham let," with Irving as Hamber, and "Raising the Wind," with Irving as Jeremy Dildler. -President Eliot of Harvard is repre-

sented by the Rev. Lyman Abbott as saying in a letter." No one is a gentleman or a lady who has not a reflect and accurate use of the mother tongue. That attainment ons; but these will not be essential, as that is." There will be some criticism of President Eliot's opinion -Daylesford, the famous seat in Worcestershire, England, the possession of which was the dream of Warren Hastings's life, now belongs to a Mr. Byses, whose father made \$2,000,000 by experting

bottled beer. It is said that the elder Byass gainer greatly by his name being so like that of the famous Has Daylesford passed after Hastings's death to Sir Charles Imhoff, his wife's son, and changed hands again before i reached Mr. Byass. -The Rev. Dr. Crosby expresses, in the Tristian of Work, his protest against the mule in art. God has clearly shown us," he says, "that the human body is to be covered. Art comes forward and declared in direct opposition to God that the human budy shall be stark naked. Christians leave God and follow art. Thei when we tell these Christians that they are adding vice

they ridicule our verdancy, and call on the world of ca are to ben them in the laugh. and tuxuriously aboard the frigate Mahrusse, which lies at anchor in the bay of Naples. Nearly the entire vissel is given up to his use. His harem, containing twelve somen, is in one of the cabins, while his enoughs an other servants occupy the hold. He is not depressed in spirits, reads the newspapers regularly, and is greatly

interested in all comments and news about Egypt, but it minly concerned as to his personal contort -The Princess of Wales's gardens at sandringham are of considerable extent, and her dairy is a thing of beauty, with a lovely room luxuriously fur nished for toa parties. The usual Sumlay afternoon walk with all the guests, servants, and children prises visits to the gardons, the dairy, the farm, and the kennels, and always finishes with the stables. The com-pany consists of very nearly the same persons every

year-the "fast set," with occasional toreigners. -Liechtenstein is, according to the principles of international law, at war with Prussia, but the fact is generally overlooked, possibly because Licebian stein has only 9,600 inhabitants and no army, although she retains her Parliament and has a governing Prince. ohn II. In the war of 1806, like many other petty of man States, Liechtenstein sided with Austria. At the end of the war, Liechtenstein above was heather aboved nor compelled to sign a treaty of pence, so that Prince John H. is nominally the enemy of the Prussian King

but he visits Berlin peaceably. -Alice Oates, the opera singer, now Mrs. —Alice Oates, the opera singer, now also wathins, was dising with her husband in a Phinto page restaurant. A United States nay if officer, does not day "a near relative of Poker Schenck," a twitte parts at a table close by Warkins spring upand asced. What do you mean by looking at my wife P. "We certainly life my look at her with any disrespect," replied the relation of Then what did you look at all for proceedings and thought the processor. Then what did you look at all for proceedings and thought the processor. struck Watkins, and there was a truet near during which the singer let out her viace to screen;

-At the close of a prayer meeting in a —At the close of a prayer discusses to a Methodist church at Acton, Ind., Brother, Hone, a west intendent of the Sunday school, attended to a state of vices on the following Sunday wents to believe a give near by. This was really the resulting and summation of gregation. Paster Weaver and that, on the contraction of the course would take place to the line and state of the course would take place to the line and state of the course o usual services would take place in the the once prenounced the benediction. The last is unit in the airle, quarrilled thereby, and the includent which which the elergyman whitped the second -Exploits in drinking layer her are re-

Exploits in drinking layer her are re-ceiving the attention of the Chi-read measures, and some of the stories are wondered. A framed drafts twelve glasses of been where a characterist was a single twelve, the time being about half a manner. It would a trial of capacity was not better beined. No there is garded as the Chicrometi characterist at the constitution of the men in that city who have simple the relation of the extra loss of rather the hours. An old construction of covery has drank fifty glasses every day for real beat cours. Browers non-generally drink heavily. In one browers, they are allowed from six to burden showers at day, according to their age and work. Carls on small behind a bar, and open them the cames of the minerest behind a bar, and upon them the removed the sar are written. A man goes to the bar and security to to beer, which is given burn and about the same it is numbed in his card. When the number of believe responds to the number of frings attacked more day, he can have nothery, though the day may be be more than half spent.

Rhode Island still supports its Indians the remains of the Nirraganiett title, creater as Conclesions, far would like to a title of the The General Assembly appointed a com-into the matter, and a concernity on tribal authority of these ballons and en-them the rights of citizenship has been beas cateens bresent oppose I the entrop might require support as propers. The lost opposed is on the ground that there was not thank men in competition with who ared their more referred, and thought to of the Navagagagetts, spled than book to it and we would be it was confirmed to the process of the control of t Uses the busis taken by an entire of a sent of privileges taken be the presented with the business with a few many the privileges when the business with the business with the business with the business of the State. On the other hand it was an artificial state. the tribe, and the children grow ur in ignorance

SUNBEAMS.